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A cut of from 10 to 25 per cent. on all kinds of House-furnishings.

We have decided to make every article of Furniture in our large stores a bargain and every day during this week will be bargain day at our stores.

SHEA & BURKE

Norwich and Taftville

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Makes fine bread.

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Washington Birthday

Post Cards, Place Cards, Tally Cards, Napkins, Etc., at

CRANSTON'S

WALLPAPERS

Our first consignment of Wall Papers with outboard borders for 1912 has been received. Others will follow as fast as made.

Before selecting, it will pay you to call and inspect our line. We also have just received a full line of Ready Mixed Paints in all shades. Painting, Paper Hanging and Decorating are a specialty by us.

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There has been no great shortage of Coal, the trouble has been inability of the roads to handle shipments on account of cold weather.

Conditions are better.

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The Bulletin

Norwich, Monday, Feb. 26, 1912.

The Bulletin should be delivered everywhere in the city before 8 a. m. Subscribers who fail to receive it by that time will confer a favor by reporting the fact to The Bulletin Co.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast For Today.

For New England: Rain or snow Monday and probably Tuesday; cold on Tuesday; increasing east winds becoming high.

Predictions from the New York Herald: On Monday partly cloudy to fair and colder weather will prevail, preceded by rain or snow, with light to fresh variable winds, and on Tuesday fair and colder weather.

Observations in Norwich.

The following records, reported from Sevin's pharmacy, show the changes in temperature and the barometric changes Saturday and Sunday:

Bar.	Ther. Bar.
7 a. m.	30.25
12 m.	30.29
6 p. m.	30.24
Lowest 54, lowest 32.	
Sunday:	
7 a. m.	30.31
12 m.	30.31
6 p. m.	30.31
Lowest 62, lowest 38.	

Comparisons.

Predictions for Saturday: Fair and warmer, variable winds.

Sunday's weather: As predicted.

Predictions for Sunday: Fair, overcast with slight temperature changes and variable winds.

Sun, Moon and Tides.

Day	Sun	Moon	Rises	Sets	High	Water	Sets
26	6:29	5:33	3:27	1:50	4:44	3:09	
27	6:26	5:36	4:05	4:02	4:42	3:06	
28	6:23	5:37	4:51	4:58	4:40	3:03	
29	6:21	5:39	5:39	5:39	4:38	3:01	
30	6:20	5:40	6:25	6:25	4:36	2:59	

Six hours after high water is low tide, which is followed by flood tide.

TAFTVILLE

Mr. Gavin Wins Wood Sawing Contest—Sudden Death of Andrew Benker.

In the wood sawing contest between Peter Case and Mr. Gavin, held at George G. Grant's on Saturday afternoon, the latter, running his saw by gasoline motor, was the winner, his time for sawing two cords being 35 minutes. Mr. Case used a kerosene motor and required 42 minutes for the two cords. The contest was the result of a dispute between the two as to the merits of their respective outfits. A good proportion of the population of the village was on hand for the contest.

BODY FOUND LYING IN DITCH.

Andrew Benker, Aged 75, Found Dead in Vacant Lot—Missing 22 Hours.

About 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon the body of Andrew Benker, aged 75, was found lying in a ditch in the lot near the water shed of the Penomena company. About 6 o'clock Friday evening Mr. Benker left the home of his daughter, Mrs. Christina Bayreuther, in Lisbon, to return to his home on South B street. He failed to arrive home and a search was made for him, but no indications of his whereabouts were discovered until the body was found Saturday afternoon. There was a deep wound in the head, and the medical examiner pronounced death due to this and to exposure. It is thought that he fell into the ditch, striking his head on a stone, rendering him unconscious.

Mr. Benker was born in Germany Dec. 15, 1836, and came to this country in 1860, settling in Taftville, where he remained for two years before coming home here. He was by trade a weaver and was for some time employed by the Penomena company, but had not worked for a year previous to his death. He was a member of the Schutzen Verein and the Maennerchor club. He was well known in Taftville and had many friends among the older German residents of the village.

Forty-three years ago he was married in Germany to Susie Hoefler, who died in 1901. Surviving are four children, Mrs. Christina Bayreuther of Lisbon, Mrs. Katherine Troeger, Mrs. Annie Vogtmann and Mrs. Lena Klepser of Taftville.

Notes.

Thomas Reardon of New York spent the week end at his home in town.

The members of the Penomena Wheel club enjoyed a smoker at the clubhouse Saturday evening.

MANY HEARD THE

ORATORIO SELECTIONS

Second Church Quartette Received Many Compliments for Their Fine Work.

There was a special musical program at the Second Congregational church Sunday evening, when the choir sang a number of selections from the big oratorios and received many compliments for their fine work. The quartette numbers which were "No. 1. Shadows Yonder, from The Holy City, and No. 2. The Wings of a Dove, from Mendelssohn's Hymn, My Prayer, were well balanced with the assistance of Franklyn Lord as violinist, which made a beautiful setting.

The oratorio, recitative and aria, "For the Lord is mindful of his own," from Mendelssohn's Hymn, was sung with fine expression, Mrs. George T. Lord carrying the contralto part in a beautiful manner. Her contralto solo, "For the Lord is mindful of his own," from Mendelssohn's Hymn, was sung by Miss Clara L. Worth in an excellent manner, her rich sweet voice being at its best. The tenor solo, "In the Eclipse, from Samson, was sung pathetically by Arthur H. Blackledge, who gave it in a fine manner. Each of the oratorios was briefly explained by Rev. H. J. Wyck-off before the selection was given.

The book exhibit on boys' work, under the auspices of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, is to be at Park Congregational church from Monday to Friday next week, and after that at the Central Baptist church.

Funeral

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WORKING FOR ANOTHER INDUSTRY

President Walker of Thermos Bottle Company Will Bring New One Here if He Has to Buy a Portion of the Stock—Kind Words From Florida.

That President William B. Walker of the American Thermos Bottle company is entering actively upon the boosting policy for Norwich is shown in a letter Saturday to the Norwich Industrial Improvement company, in which Mr. Walker tells of his intention of acquiring enough of an interest in a new York manufacturing concern to bring about their removal here, if there is no other way of convincing them that Norwich is the right place to locate their industry and if reasonable terms can be arranged for the relocation here. He mentions that his house is to be asked.

The following is his letter:

New York, Feb. 23, 1912.

Norwich Industrial Improvement Co.

Gentlemen: I devoted the best part of yesterday (Washington's birthday) in consultation with a small manufacturing concern in this city whom I believe I have convinced that the merits of Norwich as a manufacturing city justifies a visit from them with a view to relocating their little plant in your midst.

Failing to land them in any other way, the writer will acquire an interest in their business of sufficient proportions to bring about their removal, if this can be done on anything like reasonable terms.

They are employing at this time only about thirty hands, but manufacturing articles which seem to be of genuine merit and the sales on which in November and December of last year were extremely large.

Having for a satisfactory outcome and assuring you we will keep you fully advised, we are,

P.S.—No bonus to be asked.

Good wishes from Florida.

In a letter accompanying the check of the Alling Rubber Company for their subscription to the Thermos fund, President W. S. Alling of the company

SECOND ANNUAL DINNER OF

NORWICH SOCIETY IN NEW YORK

Will Be Held Tuesday Evening, March 5, When Permanent Organization Will Be Completed.

The second annual dinner of the Norwich Society in New York will be held on Tuesday, March 5, when it is expected that the final details of a permanent organization will be arranged.

The dinner held last winter was attended by about fifty and this year the attendance of all Norwich men in New York is desired to assure the success of the first dinner which cannot fail to be of benefit both to the city and to Norwich as well, for one of its chief objects is to keep alive an active interest in the city and town among those who are now in New York.

The secretary has a list of nearly one hundred and seventy-five names and wishes to obtain addresses for all and both names and addresses for all Norwich men in and near New York city. They should be sent to W. S. Gaylord, 256 Broadway, New York.

NATIVE OF CHINA

TAKES PORT HURON BRIDE.

Knot Was Tied in This City by Justice Barnes—Groom Once Lived Here.

At 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon Attorney Madison L. Barnes, united in marriage Leo Sing, a journeyman of New Haven, and Miss Dorothy I. Brown of Detroit, Mich. A short time ago a Detroit man, being in New Haven, became acquainted with the fact that the couple were to be married and was invited to assist in the proceedings. Accordingly he met the prospective bride and groom at the station and accompanied them to the town clerk's office and later to the office of Attorney Barnes, where the ceremony took place.

Leo Sing said he was 32 years old and a native of China. He is in the laundry business in New Haven and previously was in the same business in the Tobin block of this city. The bride is the daughter of Augustus and Isabella Dixon Brown and was born in Port Huron, Mich. Business men having offices in the Chapman building acted as witnesses to the ceremony.

WILL MOVE HIS FACTORY

INTO CROUCH AVENUE

George Madison Will Make Cloth Boards in This City.

George Madison, who for some time manufactured cloth boards, or boards on which cloth is wound, in a mill on the Taftville road, but having sold that to John Main and been located on the Chapman place on the Western road for about a year, has decided to locate in Norwich.

Mr. Madison has purchased a building in Crouch avenue, Laurel Hill, where he will manufacture the boards. It is a small business, but small ones help, and it is probable he will run his plant by electricity secured from the city. It is understood that the recent boom caused him to decide to come here.

TAXATION OF SAVINGS BANKS.

Hearing Before Special Commission March 8 at Hartford.

The following notices are being sent out by the special commission on the taxation of certain corporations:

The commission is appointed in accordance with the provisions of chapter 25 of the public acts of 1911 to consider the statutes relative to the taxation of such corporations with a view to their amendment.

The commission is pleased to hear at that time any suggestions from savings banks and others, relative to the present statutes of this state, providing for the taxation of such banks, or any changes therein.

You are requested to be present and to give the commission the benefits of your views on the subject.

GIN FOR THE KIDNEYS

Gin is one of the oldest known remedies for kidney and bladder troubles, especially when used in the following formula: "Six ounces good, pure gin; half ounce fluid extract Buchu; half ounce Muxar compend." Any drugist can supply or chemist these ingredients. Shake well each time and take in doses of one to two teaspoonfuls after meals and at bed time.

This is the most effective remedy known for the quick relief of kidney and bladder disorders. Such symptoms as backache, frequent or highly colored urine, rheumatic pains in the groin ought to have prompt attention to prevent Bright's disease or diabetes.

has the following good wishes to express:

Miami, Fla., Feb. 19, 1912.

Mr. Gilbert L. Hewitt, Treasurer, Thermos Bottle Co., Norwich, Conn.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find my check for full amount of Alling Rubber Co.'s subscription to fund and at the same time accept the warmest and most hearty congratulations for the noble work done by the various captains and other men and women who made this magnificent fund possible, and I hope and trust every one will help to make collections as easy as possible, so the burden still resting upon the men will be one grand round of pleasure in gathering in subscriptions. I hope the committee will find every one ready and glad to pay their full subscription on the first call of the committee.

Yours for success,

W. S. ALLING RUBBER CO.,

Secretary to Thermos Subscribers.

Secretary Martin E. Jensen of the Norwich Industrial Improvement company, stated Saturday that he has sent out notices, which will be received by subscribers to the Thermos fund today, by which the payment of the 30 per cent. of the subscription is urged, and also a card asking for an expression by the subscriber as to whether or not they have decided to give a gift to the association, or whether he wishes to become a stockholder at \$25 a share of the Norwich Industrial Improvement company.

Hopeful for a satisfactory outcome and assuring you we will keep you fully advised, we are,

Yours very truly,

AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE CO. of New York.

WILLIAM B. WALKER, President.

P.S.—No bonus to be asked.

SECOND MOTION FOR

ANOTHER SPENCER TRIAL.

Attorneys of Former Lebanon Man Claim That State Witnesses Gave False Testimony.

A second motion for a new trial for Benjamin G. Spencer was filed by his lawyers Saturday afternoon at Pittsfield, Mass., late Friday, following a conference with Judge John C. Crosby.

He presided at the trial and who was a similar motion made by the defense. The reason now urged for granting a new trial to the slayer of Miss Martha B. Blackstone, who was convicted of murder in the first degree in November last, is that his lawyers have discovered new evidence which they claim would have influenced the jury to bring in another verdict. This evidence is contained in four affidavits, three of them subscribed to by state prison convicts, who testify that Horace St. John, alias Edwin T. Bell, who was charged with the murder of Miss Blackstone, admitted to them that the story he told at the trial was untrue and that he told the story to escape the charges of a personal grudge against Spencer and expected to be pardoned or pardoned for doing so, and the fourth by a former inmate of the Bridgewater state asylum, who asserts that Spencer was abused at the asylum and that he behaved in an irrational manner there.

There will be a hearing held before Judge Crosby at a later date. The motion will probably be before the supreme court has passed upon Spencer's bill of exceptions. The motion with the affidavits was made by M. M. Culhane at Pittsfield and he entered it then and there, although the papers were not actually filed at the courthouse until Saturday morning, says the Springfield Republican.

St. John a Picturesque Witness.

The convict St. John, whose testimony is impeached by three of the affidavits, was the most picturesque witness at the trial. He was brought before the court in a state of high case and he told the court that Spencer had admitted to him at Bridgewater that he was feigning insanity. The testimony of St. John, or Bell, as he is more often called, at high at diverting to the spectators. The lawyers for the convicted man believe that the jury had known what St. John's story was, but they had not found him guilty of murder in the first degree. St. John testified that he was serving time in the state prison for assaulting a man and that he was taken to the Bridgewater asylum after feigning insanity. There, he said, he met Spencer and became intimate with him, and that Spencer told him one day that he was shamming.

The affidavits of the three convicts were taken before Mr. Stapleton in Boston on Jan. 25 as was the affidavit of the former inmate of the insane asylum, who is now confined at Deer Island in Boston. John Main asserts that the testimony given in his affidavit was given by him over the telephone. The state convicts are P. J. Culhane, Felix Golding and Timothy Goulding, and the former inmate of the Bridgewater state asylum is John Main, alias Edgar Houdercraft. All three convicts assert that they heard St. John, or Bell, admit that he testified against Spencer because of a personal grudge and because he hoped to escape punishment by doing so, while Golding asserts that Bell admitted to him that he was not telling the truth about Spencer. Golding also asserts that Bell told him that he would send his own mother to the electric chair if he could escape from the state prison.

St. John's affidavit was taken by Mr. Culhane, who says that Bell in conversation on Nov. 1, 1911, told him that he had been in the asylum with Spencer the latter had expressed a fear that he should be poisoned by the prison physician. He further asserts that after Bell returned from Springfield he heard him tell another prisoner that he had come here to testify against Spencer in revenge because Spencer had caught him in a criminal act. Culhane also says that Bell informed him the following day, in answer to a question as to where he had been, that he had been in court and that he had been sentenced to seven to nine years' imprisonment for breaking into the Athol post-office. On another occasion Culhane says that he overheard Bell informed another prisoner that he had testified against Spencer in order to better his condition, because he had a chance of getting a pardon or parole, and that the doctors would fix it up for him.

A Summary of the Affidavits.

The following is a summary of the affidavits.

Culhane affirms that Bell told him in conversation on Nov. 1, 1911, that he had been in the asylum with Spencer the latter had expressed a fear that he should be poisoned by the prison physician. He further asserts that after Bell returned from Springfield he heard him tell another prisoner that he had come here to testify against Spencer in revenge because Spencer had caught him in a criminal act. Culhane also says that Bell informed him the following day, in answer to a question as to where he had been, that he had been in court and that he had been sentenced to seven to nine years' imprisonment for breaking into the Athol post-office. On another occasion Culhane says that he overheard Bell informed another prisoner that he had testified against Spencer in order to better his condition, because he had a chance of getting a pardon or parole, and that the doctors would fix it up for him.

What Golding Says.

Golding in his affidavit avers that

about a week after Bell's return from Bridgewater he asked for a copy of the Weekly Republican, so that he might follow the Spencer case, as he expected to testify at the trial and that he expected to get a parole or pardon for doing so. He said that he was going to testify that Spencer said he was taking a ride to the state prison, really said that and he said: "No, but I am going out with the expectation of getting a pardon or parole." Bell also told Golding that the doctors would "fix it up all right for me." Golding threatened to report the conversation to the deputy in the prison, but Bell told him it was all a bluff and that he was going to Springfield to be sentenced on another charge. Bell told Golding on Nov. 25, at the end of the trial, that he had a personal grudge against Spencer, but he refused to state what the grudge was. Golding said to him: "What kind of a deal do you call that to give a man and how would you like to have that done to you?" to which Bell said he didn't care a d— what became of Spencer and added: "I would not my mother in the chair to get out of here." Bell admitted that his story was not true, but he said that it would do him as much good as if it were true.

Golding's Affidavit.

Golding avers that before St. John, or Bell, was taken to the Bridgewater asylum he had a vacant stare and acted in many ways like a crazy man and that since his return to the state prison he has appeared even worse than before he went to the asylum. Golding declares that he heard Bell on Nov. 25 inform another prisoner, Joseph Casey, that he had testified against Spencer to satisfy a personal grudge and that he did not care who knew it. Spencer asked Bell: "Didn't the 'croaker' promise you a pardon or a parole for that?" to which Bell replied in the affirmative, but that he did not know if they would stick to their word. Golding explains that "croaker" is a slang term for physician. Golding also heard Bell tell Golding that he would announce to his mother the chair if he could get out of prison by doing so.

Golding says that when he asked Bell what he would do to get him out of prison, Spencer told him a lot of mean things to me. He told the doctors that I had a saw planted in my mind, thereby preventing me from making any excuses. Bell informed Golding that it was for this that he testified against Spencer and that he believed in sending that rat to the chair and giving him the electric chair medicine." Bell told Golding that he overheard Spencer telling the physicians about the saw incident in April, 1911. Bell also told Golding that Spencer informed him that he was not insane, although he had just stated that the whole story was a "frame-up."

What Graham Says.

Graham asserts that Spencer frequently had violent outbursts at Bridgewater and that he did not seem at all rational. Graham affirms that Spencer resented to him a lot of letters which he sent out complaining of abuses at the hospital and that the stories were all true and were not manufactured in Spencer's brain. Graham says that he personally knows that the story told by Spencer of the true and that the story was roughly handled by two big guards.

REV. J. E. NORCROSS

TELLS OF MISSION WORK

Must Have a Christian America Before Getting a Christian East.

Rev. James E. Norcross of Boston, New England secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary society, spoke on Sunday afternoon at a service at 3:30 at the Central Baptist church under the auspices of the Men and Religion Forward movement. He had an audience of 75 men, who followed with close attention his earnest presentation of missionary achievements and the call for a vigorous prosecution of missionary enterprises.

Rev. G. H. Ewing, chairman of the committee of missions, presided, and the opening prayer was read by Rev. S. H. Howe. A double quartette of men led the singing, with John P. Swann with the organ assisting Professor Miller at the organ.

Before the address, Chairman A. A. Browning of the executive committee made the announcements about the five-day campaign which begins here Friday, and the speaker was introduced by Rev. P. C. Wright.

Rev. Mr. Norcross told the men that he joined a religious movement, but when he rose from a sick bed upon which he had been placed by a football injury and fulfilled the vow to enter God's service, which he had been ever since. The only way to do anything to advance the kingdom of God is to get an everlasting move on us and keep everlastingly at it, he said. It will take all denominations to win the world for Christ and no one denomination will ever do it alone. If you have this last idea in your mind, get it out.

We need a Christian America first, for unless we have a Christian America, we'll never have a Christian east. This is a magnificent land in which we are living and we are going to save America for Christ in order that this magnificent field may be an evangelizing force for the rest of the world.

Indicating the scope of Baptist missionary work, Rev. Mr. Norcross spoke of work in Alaska and in the southland, where he declared the black man had made the greatest stride in advancement of his race in the history of the world. He spoke of the chapel car work by 6 cars and by 68 colporteur wagons in the west as fast as the new territory is dropped. The Baptists have 1,815 missionaries working in the home field in America. What has made New England great and the church militant is the spirit of the church, the sky, and what is the curse of the west is the community without a church. What we want to do is to put these churches into the new territory and bring the same chance we have had.

The salvation of many New England churches, said Rev. Mr. Norcross, was to be through the new work, which was coming into them, the alien races which make generous, enthusiastic, and devoted members when converted to Christ.

He spoke also of missionary work in the east, where an immense work is done by all denominations in hospital and educational work in connection with missions.

The best hour struck in human history, concluded the speaker, to bring Jesus Christ out of the attic or the cellar where we have been keeping him and to bring him into the living room and make him a power in our lives every day.